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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/550,497	09/21/2005	Klaus Hofbeck	S4-03P00050	9953
24131 7590 01/04/2008 LERNER GREENBERG STEMER LLP P O BOX 2480 HOLLYWOOD, FL 33022-2480				
EXAMINER VERLEY, NICOLE T				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/550,497

Applicant(s)

HOFBECK ET AL.

Examiner

Nicole Verley

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 16-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 16-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 September 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/ISD)
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: ____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: ____
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date 9/21/05 and 2/6/06

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

Page 3, line 10, recite "claim 1", however, claim 1 has been cancelled. In addition, Page 3, line 11, also recited the cancelled "claim 10".\

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 20, 21 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 20 and 21 recite the limitation "the seatbelt" in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Regarding to claim 35, it is not understood as to what the "additional hardware in the system as compared with known systems is substantially combined in said control device." is being referred to.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

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4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. Claims 16-19, 22, 26 and 29-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Breed (US Pub. No. 2002/0140215 A1).

Regarding claim 16, 22, 31, 34 and 35, Breed teaches a system for obtaining information about an object (the object is a seat), in the vehicle including one or more reflectors arranged in association with the object, a transmitter device for transmitting signals at least at the excitation frequency of each, an energy signal detector for detecting the energy signal emitted by each upon receipt of the signal at the excitation frequency, and a processor coupled to the detector for obtaining information about the object upon analysis of the energy signal detected by the detector, the information obtained about the seat may be an indication of the position of the seat, the position of the back cushion of the seat, the position of the bottom cushion of the seat, the angular orientation of the seat, and other seat parameters (occupancy) (Abstract). In addition, it is inherently known that using additional hardware in the system as compared with known systems is substantially combined in the control device, so as to improve the safety.

Regarding claim 17, 18 and 32, Breed teaches depending on the radar frequency, the detecting method can be based on the modification of the waves in different ways such as reflection, absorption, scattering or transmission (paragraph 35).

Regarding claim 19 and 33, Breed teaches if the object is a seatbelt, the information obtained about the seatbelt may be an indication of whether the seatbelt is in use and/or the position of the seatbelt (paragraph 76), the use of a resonating device placed on the shoulder belt portion of the seatbelt (paragraph 98). It is inherent that the device would be able to transmit back appreciably more electromagnetic high-frequency energy than when the seatbelt is in an open passive position versus when the belt is fastened.

Regarding claim 26, Breed teaches the determination can also be used in various methods and arrangements for, controlling heating and air-conditioning systems to optimize the comfort for any occupants, controlling an entertainment system as desired by the occupants (paragraph 72).

Regarding claims 29 and 30, Breed teaches to obtain information about occupancy of a vehicle before, during and/or after a crash and convey this information to remotely situated assistance personnel to optimize their response to a crash involving the vehicle and/or enable proper assistance to be rendered to the occupants after the crash (paragraph 72).

6. Claims 16, 19 and 31 are also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kraft (US Patent Number 6,099,030).

Regarding claim 16 and 31, Kraft teaches one distance measuring device (12) for continuously monitoring the sitting position of an occupant, includes one or more transmitting and receiving devices for reflectable beams. The distance measuring device is designed for detecting one or more reference points or regions of the safety belt in the

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chest portion and the safety belt is designed to reflect radiation in spots or sections for forming the reference points or regions for distance measurement (Abstract).

Regarding claim 19, Kraft teaches the safety belt which has an unused position and a used position (Column 2 lines 51-53). The reference region 7 is preferably located around the chest portion of the occupant 1 when the safety belt 3 is in the used position. It will be appreciated that the reference region 7 preferably includes portions of the belt material 10 which incorporate the reflective layer as part of the belt material 10 in that reference region 7 which is preferably designed to reflect radiation for distance measurement (Column 3 lines 3-9). It is inherent that the device would be able to transmit back appreciably more electromagnetic high-frequency energy than when the seatbelt is in an open passive position versus when the belt is fastened.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
8. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
9. Claims 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kraft (US Patent Number 6,099,030) in view of Andres (US Patent Number 4,700,974).

Regarding to claims 20 and 21, Kraft teaches a safety belt which has an unused position and a used position (Column 2 lines 51-53). It is noted that Kraft does not explicitly teach that the retracting the seatbelt, in the open passive position, into an electromagnetically screened region (regarding claim 20) or retracting the seatbelt into a belt tensioner (regarding claim 21). However, Andres discloses Figure 2, a metallic electromagnetically shielding housing arranged directly with the restraint system, contemplated usage includes belt tighteners (Abstract). At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the electromagnetically screen seatbelt tensioner housing of Andres with the occupancy detection device of Kraft.

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Kraft and Andres are analogous in that they provide seatbelt and seat belt tensioner in a high frequency environment of a vehicle. The motivation to combine would have been to develop the known device of the belt tensioner housing to the extent that is cost effective and largely unsusceptible to interference of all types (Column 1 lines 45, 49-50).

10. Claims 23-25, 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Breed (US Pub. No. 2002/0140215 A1) in view of Heide (US Patent Number 6,946,949).

Regarding to claims 23-25, 27 and 28, Breed teaches obtaining information about occupancy of a vehicle before, during and/or after a crash and convey this information to remotely situated assistance personnel to optimize their response to a crash involving the vehicle and/or enable proper assistance to be rendered to the occupants after the crash (regarding claims 24 and 25) (paragraph 72). It is noted that Breed does not explicitly teach implementing the method steps in combination with a method for access control and/or for starting the vehicle. However, Heide discloses all the received echo signals are supplied to an evaluation unit. The evaluation unit can use the echo signals to determine: the authorization, and a statement relating to the distance between the code transmitter and the motor vehicle. Appropriate elements, such as a central locking system (regarding claim 23 and 27) or an immobilizer (regarding claim 28), can then be controlled based on the determinations of the evaluation unit (column 2 lines 7-14). Heide and Breed are analogous in they both have at least one transmitting and receiving unit for transmitting signals based around vehicle occupancy. At the time of invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the central locking system of Heide

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with the vehicle occupancy detection devices of Breed. The motivation to combine would have been that various non-contact types of transmissions were currently in general use in motor vehicle technology (Column 1 lines 31-33).

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Pommerenke (US Patent No 6,620,999).

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to NICOLE VERLEY whose telephone number is (571)270-3542. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joe Cheng can be reached on (571) 272-4433. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/N. V./
Examiner, Art Unit 4114
12/20/07

/Joe H Cheng/
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Art Unit 4114